L 40328-66
ACC NR: AP6014112

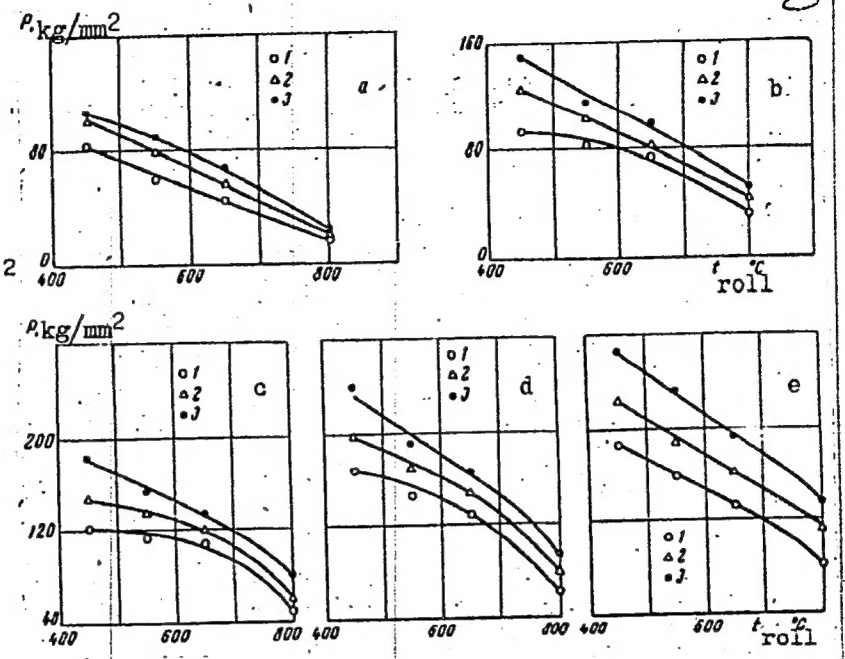

Fig. 1. Specific pressure as a function of rolling temperature for Armco iron (a) and alloys Yu8 (b), Yu12 (c), Yu14 (d), Yu16 (e).

Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Sep64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

L 07513-67

ACC NR: AR6017493 O

aluminum concentration in the alloy is increased the first maximum is reduced (from 32 to 10 kg/cm^2) and shifted toward higher temperatures (from 200 to 450°C). At 800°C, σ_b and δ are only slightly dependent on aluminum concentration. From the summary, [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 2/2 mc

L 45136-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JH

ACC NR: AP6019767 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/003/0090/0093

AUTHOR: Pavlov, I. M. (Moscow); Mekhed, G. N. (Moscow); Suvorov, V. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of roll temperature on specific pressure in the rolling of iron-aluminum alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 3, 1966, 90-93

TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, hot rolling, cold rolling, chemical composition, iron aluminum alloy, temperature effect

ABSTRACT: The problem of reducing the cooling effect of rolls on metal being rolled by preheating the rolls to a given temperature is discussed. A gas-fired Duo 240 mill was used to roll a series of ordered, magnetic Fe-Al alloys (Yu8 7.95% Al, Yu12 11.55% Al, Yu14 14.10% Al, Yu16 16.25% Al), all of which, with the exception of Yu8, have long-range order. These alloys are body-centered cubic in structure and those alloys with more than 12% Al are brittle at room temperature and cannot be cold rolled. Samples of Armco iron were also rolled for purposes of comparison. Two series of samples were rolled at a given temperature in two stages; one series on cold rolls, and the other on rolls heated to 250°C. From plotted data it was noted that specific pressures were higher for cold rolls. The magnitude of specific pressure lowering for the Fe-Al alloys on preheated rolls, as compared with cold rolls, depended on aluminum content, and is explained by the different values for the friction coefficients for

UDC: 621.771.001

Card 1/2

L 15436-66

ACC NR: AP6019767

0

differing aluminum content and by the abrupt cooling of the rolled metal on cold rolls. Physical properties of the surface layers, and differences in chemical composition of scale, lead to change in friction coefficients. The data cited make it quite evident that warm rolling of Fe-Al alloys on hot rolls significantly reduces the degree to which they are strengthened. Magnitudes of specific pressures obtained in the rolling of Yu12, Yu14, and Yu16 alloys on rolls heated to 250°C after the third pass were almost the same as those for the alloys after the second pass when processed on cold rolls. The rolling of metal on hot rolls makes it possible to reduce the number of passes required in rolling Fe-Al alloys. Roll wear is decreased, an important factor in the rolling of these alloys. Org. art. has: 5 sets of curves.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 31 May 65 / ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

SUVOROV, V.A.

Manifestation of tertiary active syphilis of the skin in progressive paralysis. Sov.med. 22 no.9:131 S'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Lipetskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kryuchkova).

(TABES DORSALIS, manifest.
active skin syphilis (Rus))
(SKIN DISEASES,
active syphilis in tabes dorsalis (Rus))

SUVOROV, V.A.

Lichen ruber planus pamphigoides in a patient treated by hypnotic suggestion. Sov. med. 23 no.5:112-113 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent D. A. Trutnev) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LICHEN RUBER, ther.
hypnotic suggestion in lichen ruber planus pemphigoides (Rus))
(SUGGESTION
same)

SUVOROV, V.A.

Diagnostic errors in tertiary active syphilis. Sov. med. 24 no. 2:137-139 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Lipetskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kryuchkova).
(SYPHILIS)

SUVOROV, V.A.; SAAKOV, B.A.; KOLOTIYENKO, D.I.; ALENINA, L.G.

Functional characteristics of the course of burn shock in radiation sickness. Eksper. khir. i anest. 8 no.4:10-12 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy-prof. A.N. Gordiyenko), i kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zaveduyushchiy-prof. A.I. Dombrovskiy) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

dispersed within the water layer, so that the latter has a linear absorption whatever the proportion of steam in the mixture. The thickness of the collimator screen (in front of the detector) and of the container walls of the detector were determined experimentally. The mean of three determinations of steam-content agreed with Kutateladze's formula. The proportion of steam increased more rapidly in the upper tube bundles of the generator than in the lower. Those mid-way added hardly any steam, probably because the heat-exchange surface was excessive. Steam was distributed irregularly over the section of the upper bundles, being concentrated near the drum walls. Steam-content was everywhere fluctuating, probably because of the shallowness of the bubbling layer over the heat-exchange surface. If its depth were increased, by removing some tube bundles, the steam-content in a large-diameter free volume could be determined, to check the criterial formula.
There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

L 17860-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003687 S/0048/63/027/007/0865/0865

58
57

AUTHOR: Akkerman,A.F.; Kochetkov,V.L.; Chekanov,V.N.; Oslopovskikh,G.V. Suvorov,V.A.; Shtol'ts,A.K.

TITLE: Lifetime of the first excited state of Ti^{48} /Report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev from 25 January to 2 February 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.27, no.7, 1963, 865

TOPIC TAGS: lifetime level, resonance scattering, Mossbauer effect Ti^{48}

ABSTRACT: The lifetime of the 990 keV 2^+ state of Ti^{48} has been determined by the method of Coulomb excitation as 9.7×10^{-12} sec and 4.2×10^{-12} sec, respectively, by G.M.Temmer and N.P.Heydenburg (Phys.Rev.,104, 967, 1956) and D.Andreyev and others (Nuc.Phys.,19, 400, 1960) and by the method of resonance scattering by V.Knapp (Proc.Phys.Soc.,A70, 194, 1957) who obtained $T = 4.2 \times 10^{-12}$ sec. But Knapp did not take into account the possible influence of molecular bonds, although the density of his source was such that this influence could be significant. Hence the authors carried out resonanance absorption experiments aimed at determining the lifetime of the 990 keV state of Ti^{48}. The source was V^{48} produced by deuteron

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L 17860-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003687

bombardment in the internal beam of the Sverdlovsk Polytechnic Institute cyclotron of natural Ti and then converted to VCl_3. The 400°C reaction temperature employed prevented chlorination of the Sc^{46}, which was also present in the target. Measurements on the double scintillation spectrometer set-up with Ti and Fe scatterers yielded a value of 0.072 ± 0.022 for the attenuation factor R. Calculations based on this value yield (9.47 ± 2.89) × 10^{-5} eV for the level width and, finally, T = (4.92 ± 1.52) × 10^{-12} sec for the lifetime of the 2^+ state. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 02Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 22482-65 EWT(m) SSD/AFWL/ESD-3/AFTC(p)

ACCESSION NR: AP5002261 S/0139/64/000/006/0150/0159

AUTHOR: Suvorov, V. V.; Shitikova, K. V.; Shtol'ts, A. K.

TITLE: On the calculation of the yields of nuclear reactions with deuterons

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 6, 1964, 150-159

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reaction, deuteron reaction, deuteron proton reaction, deuteron neutron reaction, deuteron alpha reaction, excitation function, reaction yield

ABSTRACT: The authors have calculated the yields of the reaction $Mg^{26}(d, p)Mg^{27}$, [illegible] and (d, 2n) on [illegible] optimal conditions [illegible] crease the yield from a given isotope, and to establish what isotope should be used to enrich a target so as to increase the yield of the required radioactive isotope at a given energy of incident particles. The results are presented in

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L 22483-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002261

the form of extensive tables and graphs. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables, and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

27847
S/133/61/000/008/016/025
A054/A129

18.1210 2408 1530 4016

AUTHORS: Puzey, I.M.; Pluchek, B.Ya.; Suvorov, V.A.

TITLE: High-permeable iron-aluminum alloys of 1012 (Yu12) and 1012K (Yu12K) grades

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 8, 1961, 742 - 744

TEXT: The application of iron-aluminum alloys as magnetic and structural materials is discussed in Reference 1 (A.M. Samarin, Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1960). A Soviet alloy prepared by B.G. Livshits, N.G. Lakhman and K.V. Emmil [Ref. 4: Trudy TsNIIChM (Transactions of the TsNIIChM), v. 23, 1960, 194] contains 14 - 15% Al and some additions of molybdenum and manganese. This alloy displays high magnetic properties after hardering from 600°C in water. A new Soviet iron-aluminum alloy was also developed with a high permeability and ordered structure, containing only 12% aluminum and 88% iron. The test metal was molten in an induction vacuum furnace (magnesite crucible) from armco iron and AB-000 (AV-000) type aluminum. Pouring into sheet bars took place in argon atmosphere. After slow heating to 1,000°C the sheet was rolled to 2.5 mm thickness without any intermediate heating, next the strips were heated to 600°C and rolled to 0.35 mm

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S/133/61/000/008/016/025
A054/A129

High-permeable iron-aluminum alloys of....

(with smooth edges). The magnetic tests were carried out on toroidal samples with an internal diameter of 20 mm and an external diameter of 30 mm. Figure 2 shows the dependence of maximum magnetic permeability and coercitive force of the alloy on its aluminum content after annealing in vacuum at 1,100 and 1,250°C for 1 h with cooling to 600°C at a 100°C/h rate and the 300°C for 3 h. Minimum coercitive force and a very steep peak of maximum permeability were obtained with a 12-% aluminum content. The peak is narrow and is caused by the sharp decline of the curve of dependence of anisotropy constants on the alloy's composition. The study of the relationship between maximum permeability of the 12-% aluminum alloy and 1-hour annealing shows that permeability increases with the rise in temperature:

Annealing temperature, °C	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,250
μ_{max}, 10^3 gauss/oersted	12	18	72	128

The study of specific electric resistance of iron-aluminum alloys with 12 - 13% aluminum content depending on thermal treatment showed that minimum electric resistance was found in alloys after hardening in water. When hardening in oil, resistance is a little higher. Long-term annealing increases the electric resistance of alloys containing less than 11.5% aluminum. Upon increasing the aluminum content, electric resistance rapidly decreases. Alloys with a 12-% aluminum con-

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Highpermeable iron-aluminum alloys of....

tent, after being cooled to 200°C at a 50°C/h rate and subsequently in furnace, have a specific electric resistance of 1.07 ohm · mm^2/m. Tests were also carried out with alloys containing 2% cobalt besides 86% iron and 12% aluminum. The table shows that the binary Yul2 and tertiary Yul2K alloys could be obtained with ordered magnetic properties, approximating those of the high-nickel-containing permalloys. The Yul2 and Yul2K alloys have a higher electric resistance (above 1 ohm · mm^2/m) and a lower specific gravity (6.8 g/cm^3) than those containing nickel. They have also a high resistance to corrosion and plastic deformation after annealing, and are, moreover, isotropic. Compared with the 50H (50N), 50HXC (50NKhS) and 38HC (38NS) nickel-alloys the iron-aluminum alloys display a steeper permeability curve and are magnetized in fields of a much lower voltage. The watt-losses are lower in the new alloys due to their high electric resistance. They are suitable for transformer cores working at high frequencies, for magnetic amplifier cores, stators, runners and whenever a high chemical resistance is required. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.F. Nachman, J.W. Buchler, Journal of Applied Physics, 1954, v. 25, no. 3, 307; J.F. Nachman, J.W. Buchler, Electrical Manufacturing, 1956, no. 11; M. Hansen, R. Anderno, Constitution Diagram of Binary Alloys, N.Y., 1958.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

Card 3/5

BRYKIN, S.V., inzhener; SUVOROV, V.A., inzhener.

From experience in building the Ulan Bator-Dzamyn Ude railroad.
Transp.stroi. 6 no.2:14-16 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Mongolia--Railroads)

POZDNYAKOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, L.M., gornyy inzh.; SUVOROV, V.G., gornyy inzh.

"Determining the productivity and boundaries of strip mines" by A. I. Arsent'ev. Reviewed by B. V. Pozdniakov, L. M. Preobrashenskii, and V. G. Suvorov. Gor. zhur. no.11:79-80 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Pozdnyakov, Preobrazhenskiy). 2. Kazgiprotsvetmet (for Suvorov).

(Strip mining) (Arsent'ev, A.I.)

VIKHERT, M.M.; DOBROGAYEV, R.P.; LYAKHOV, M.T.; PAVLOV, A.V.; SOLOV'YEV, M.P.; STEPANOV, Yu.A.[deceased]; SUVOROV, V.G.; STEPANOV, G.Yu., prof., red.

[Design and construction of motor-vehicle and tractor engines] Konstruktsiia i raschet avtotraktornykh dvigatelei. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 552 p. (MIRA 18:4)

Suvorov, V G

VIKHERT, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; DOBROGAYEV, Rostislav Pavlovich; LYAKHOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; PAVLOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; SOLOV'YEV, Mikhail Petrovich, professor; STEPANOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SUVOROV, Viktor Grigor'yevich; KHANIN, N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., retsenzent; NECHAYEV, B.K., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SHUBOVICH, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YEGORKINA, L.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Construction and design of truck and tractor engines] Konstruktsiia i raschet avtotraktornykh dvigatelei. Pod red. IU.A.Stepanova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 604 p. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (for Khanin, Chistozvonov). 2. Kafedra dvigateley vnytrennego sgoraniya Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Nechayev, Shubovich)

(Motortrucks--Engines) (Tractors--Engines)

ZHIL'TSOV, V.R.; ZELENOV, A.F.; KOKIN, A.G.; KOLOSOV, V.A.; KOROBITSYN, M.D.; MALYAVINSKIY, A.M.; NEFEDOV, Ya.D.; PAVLOV, A.V.; STEPANOV, Yu.A., prof.; SUVOROV, V.G.; YUSHIN, S.I.; POCHTAREV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-polkovnik, red.; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Internal combustion engines; design and performance] Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia; ustroistvo i rabota. [By] V.R. Zhil'tsov i dr. Pod red. IU.A.Stepanova. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1955. 470 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Internal combustion engines)

SUVOROV, V.I., inzh.

Reducing the volume of technical documentation. Sudostroenie 25 no.6:35-36 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Shipbuilding) (Mechanical Drawing)

SUVOROV, V. I., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of seeding and planting density on the temperature and humidity of air and soil for forest-crop areas and on the formation of clean crops of pine under the conditions of the Buzulukskiy Forest." Voronezh, 1960. 25 pp; (Committee of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Voronezh Forestry Engineering Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 19-60, 137)

-SUVOROV, V.I.

130-1-1/17

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation (Za dal'neyshuyu intensifikatsiyu raboty domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, No.1, pp. 1 - 2 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In this article, the proceedings of a conference on blast-furnace operation, held in November, 1957 at Dnepropetrovsk are outlined. The conference was convened jointly by the Ukrainian Board of the Ferrous Metallurgical Scientific-technical Society (Ukrainskoye pravleniye NTO ChM) and the Dnepropetrovsk Economic Council (Dnepropetrovskiy sovnarkhoz) at the suggestion of the blast-furnace operators of the imeni Petrovskiy (imeni Petrovskogo) Works. It was attended by representatives of the iron-making industry, scientific establishments and design organisations, mainly from the Ukrainian SSR but also from other parts of the Soviet Union. Opening the conference, Prof. A.D. Gotlib said that although Soviet blast-furnace operating rates were higher than elsewhere, much remained to be done to increase production rates further and reduce coke rates. I.I. Korobov, director of the imeni Petrovskiy Works, pointed out that experience on high top-pressure operation was not being made use of at some works: while at his plant, a 25% increase in blast pressure was

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For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

accompanied by a 23% increase in driving rate; the corresponding increases at some other works were only 2-3%. He attributed such low increases mainly to the incorrect view that higher driving rates through higher top pressure must lead to higher coke rates and gave data for one Petrovskiy furnace to disprove this view. He suggested that its driving rate should be increased in proportion to the degree of compression of the gas in the working volume of the furnace. This speaker also pointed out that recent improvements in charging-mechanism design should be widely adopted. V.I. Suvorov (imeni Petrovskiy Works) pointed out that the driving rate of furnaces operating under comparatively similar conditions varies by 25-27%, and suggested that "driving rate intensity" should be included among the criteria of furnace operation; he warned against disturbances of gas-flow distribution on increasing driving rate. I.G. Polovchenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, described measures adopted at the imeni Dzerzhinskiy (imeni Dzerzhinskogo) Works to enable it to attain the best blast-furnace performances in the south. These included mixing of iron and manganese ores and dolomotized limestone in the stockyard, production of iron-

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

manganese sinter and high-basicity fluxed sinter, smelting of low-silicon Bessemer and low-manganese open-hearth irons, use of humidified constant-humidity blast and high top-pressure. He said that further improvements could be made, the training of personnel being an important item; external desulphurisation of pig iron should be developed. N.P. Kaystro, Engineer, of the Zaporozhstal' Works said that there the productivity of blast furnaces had been increased by 35% and the coke rate reduced to 780 kg/ton by adopting new operating techniques, but these had not been adequately studied at other works and this was an example of poor inter-works liaison. Among charges which would enable further improvements to be achieved at Zaporozhstal', the speaker mentioned external desulphurisation and better coke. He proposed that the measure of driving rate should be the rate of ore smelting rather than the rate of fuel consumption per unit volume. Experience at the Stalino Works, where raw ore is smelted with a top pressure of 1.1 atm. (gauge) (limited by charging-mechanism construction) and a driving rate of 1 170 kg of coke/m^3 was described by N.Ye. Dunaye. By changing to the production of low manganese (0.20 - 0.22% Mn) pig iron, an improvement in the blast-furnace coefficient from 0.9 - 0.91 to 0.84 - 0.85 (with a slag volume of 1 200 kg/ton) was obtained.

For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

The operators at Stalinsk favoured pressure increases, the adoption of external desulphurisation and the injection of natural gas into the furnace. M.A. Shapovalov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, of the Central Ferrous Metallurgical Research Institute (TsNIIchermet) suggested that sizing of the charge might be as effective as higher pressure in enabling charge throughput rates to be reduced from the present value of 7 - 8 hours. Ya.M. Obodan of the Ferrous Metallurgical Institute of the Ukrainian SSR (Institut chernoy metallurgii AN Ukr SSR) said that the proportionality between driving rate and pressure mentioned by Korobov was valid only because at the imeni Petrovskiy Works, the rate had been too low before the adoption of high-pressure. N.I. Krasavtsev of the same institute said that the driving rate could be increased without increasing the coke rate. M.B. Kutner of the Dnepropetrovsk branch of the Giprome organisation said that a scheme had been worked out there for the Zaporozhstal' Works for screening sinter and charging by sizes. He recommended the adoption of the charging mechanism designed by Prof. Shchirenko on furnaces with high top-pressure. V.P. Pevtsov of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut) gave results of tests on the quality of Krivoy-Rog ore fluxed sinters and the

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For a Further Intensification of Blast Furnace Operation

effect of this on increased driving rates; he urged the rapid completion of the experimental furnace. Valuable contributions to the discussions are said to have been made by: V.P. Onopriyenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, of the Ukrainian Institute of Metals (Ukrainskiy institut metallov), Ye.V. Slinchenko (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine) (KMK), L.M. Freydin of the Alchevsk Metallurgical Combine (Alchevskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat), Ye.V. Kochinev (Gipromez organisation) and G.Ya. Rutkovskiy, Ukrainian SSR state planning commission (Gosplan Ukr SSR).

The conference resolved that the favourable experience of the imeni Petrovskiy Works should be checked by full-scale driving-rate tests on a furnace there with a burden containing 80-85% fluxed sinter with a basicity of 0.8-1.0 and also on a large Southern furnace. For improved charging-mechanism performance, the use of experience gained at the imeni Petrovskiy, imeni Dzerzhinskiy and "Azovstal'" Works and the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine (Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat) was recommended.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SUVOROV, V.N.

Self-regulating ball clamp for suspending glass in annealing. Stek.i ker. 10 no.10:30-31 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

(Glass manufacture)

1. Gor'kovskiy stekol'nyy zavod.

3450 SUVOROV, V. N.

Skhema Vklyucheniya svarochnykh transformatorov dlya regulirovaniya napryazh eniya na peckakh stalin izatsii stekla. (M.) 1954. 4 s. s chert. 26 sm (Glavstroysteklo MPSM SSSR. Obmen opytom v stekol'noy Prom-sti Inform. Listok Otd. Tekhn, informatsii Tresta Orgsteklo No. 16.) 350 ekz Bespl. Sost. Ukazan Na 2-y s (54-156542H) 66[illegible].1.041

MASLOV, V.S.; GORYACHEV, A.G.; SUVOROV, V.N.

Device for cutting irregularly shaped windshields. Stek.i ker. 17 no.4:37-38 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Glass cutting)
(Automobiles—Windows and windshields)

SUVOROV, V.N.

All-purpose grip for supporting glass during tempering. Stek. i ker. 17 no. 11:37-38 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Glass manufacture)

SUVOROV, V.N.

Universal head for the cutting out of shaped glass. Stek. i ker. 19 no.3:38-39 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Glass cutting)

SOV/110-59-8-17/24.

AUTHOR: Suvorov, V.P., Engineer.

TITLE: A Sparking-Indicator for Electrical Machines.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti 1959, Nr 8, pp 68-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sparking-indicator type II-1m provides an objective measure of the sparking under the brushes of machines, but is useful only if visual observation of the sparking is possible, and in any case very few of these indicators have been made. The author of this article and Professor M. F. Karasev have developed a new method of determining the intensity of sparking at brushes even when the sparking is in an inaccessible position that cannot be observed visually. The indicator used is a readily-available cathode-ray oscillograph such as type EO-6 or others. The new method is based on the relationship that exists between the intensity of sparking and the magnitude of transient voltage pulses at the leading edge of the brush. The relationship between these variables is plotted in Fig 1. The operation of the instrument is described with reference

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to Fig 2. It will be seen that a subsidiary brush is installed at the leading edge of the main brush and the voltage between the brushes is applied to the oscillograph. The results of measurements of sparking intensity on a machine by the two available methods are plotted in Fig 3 and show that agreement is very good. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

8 (5)

AUTHORS: Karasev, M. F., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Suvorov, V. P., Engineer (Tomsk) SOV/105-59-12-11/23

TITLE: Study of Spark Formation on Commutators

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 12, pp 50-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the adjustment of the brushes of commutators it is of importance to be able to form an opinion not only on the degree of spark formation, but also on the quality of the brushes, to be able to clarify the character of spark distribution and the origin of breakdown. The methods used at present (Refs 1, 2, 3, 4) are listed. None of these methods meets the requirements. The article contains a new method for the study of commutation. The method proved satisfactory in a series of tests on machines of different types. The method consists of the following: the spark-formation indicator II-1 is connected to the working and the auxiliary brush. The auxiliary brush is fixed on the heel of the working brush. The indicator has one electron tube, on which the voltage impulses between the brush and the commutator segments can be observed. The indicator has a block in which all voltage impulses are added and averaged. The indicator instrument

Card 1/2

SUVOROV, V.P. Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Evaluation and analysis of sparking during the brush-adjustment of commutator-type electrical machines," Tomsk, 1960, 12 pp (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 39-60, 115)

9.6000 (3702, 1013, 1099)
6.9419

87259
S/144/60/000/008/006/006/XX
E041/E335

AUTHOR: Suvorov, V.P., Engineer

TITLE: The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking Indicators

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 84 - 90

TEXT: The presence of sparking is usually detected either photo-electrically or by direct voltage measurement. A previous paper (Ref. 3) described the development of a special instrument, type ИИ-1м (II-1m), which could be adapted to either method. A comparison between the II-1m circuits and those of standard oscillographs such as ЭО-6 (EO-6), ЭО-7 (EO-7) shows only small differences. The present paper shows how the EO-7 can be adapted to sparking indication. In the new arrangement, the photoelectric pick-off is dispensed with. An average-reading meter is provided with a self-contained power supply. Fig. 1 shows how the additional circuit is to be connected to the oscillograph amplifier; Fig. 2 is a photograph of the arrangement; Fig. 3 represents the sparking zone in a series excited machine.

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The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking Indicators

The oscillograms in Fig. 4 are of pulses at the trailing edge of the brush for definite points in the sparking zone, as indicated in Fig. 3. Pulses appearing above the line correspond to over-compensation, those below the line to under-compensation. The curves for points 3, e, ж and 3 show the behaviour of the commutating poles at various loads. These oscillograms demonstrate the possibility of adjusting the commutating poles without taking a complete characteristic. The adjustment obtained by the indirect method of observing the effect of supplementary field changes differs somewhat from that found directly. Certain precautions must be observed. It is necessary to isolate the measuring circuit from the high machine voltages. The isolating circuit must have a level coupling characteristic around the segment frequency. In order to identify anomalous commutation with particular segments some form of "strobing" is necessary. A suitable circuit is in Fig. 5, using a shaft-coupled switch

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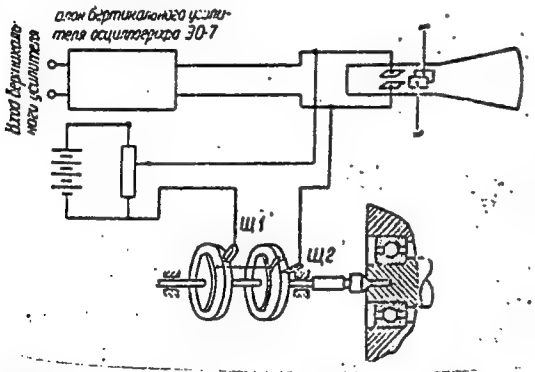
E041/E335

The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking Indicators

shown in more detail in Fig. 6. The switch uses two pairs of contacts of adjustable angular position. The oscillographs of Fig. 7 show the use of the strobe pulse to identify particular pulses.



Card 3/5

Fig 5

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The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking Indicators

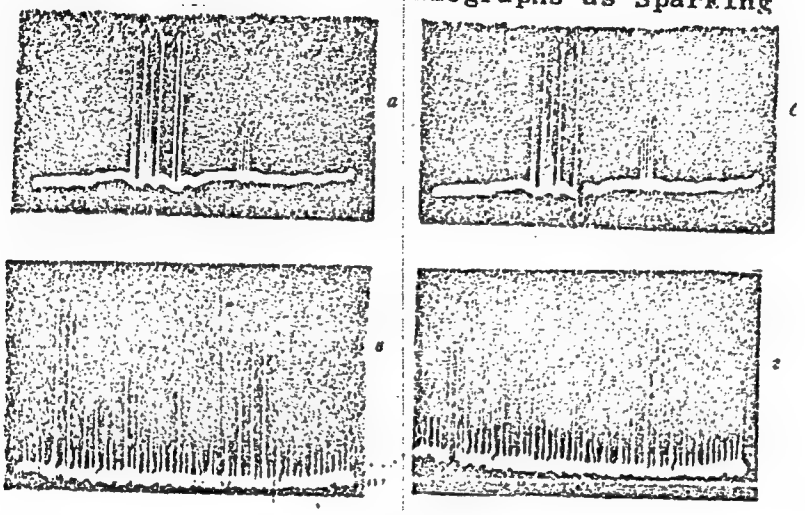

Рис. 7 Осциллограммы при определении искрящих пластин коллектора электрической машины.

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S/144/60/000/008/006/006/XX
E041/E335

The Application of Electronic Oscillographs as Sparking Indicators

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Tomskogo sovnarkhoza (Scientific Research Institute of Tomsk Sovnarkhoz)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1959

Card 5/5

SUVOROV, V.P.

Features of adjusting the supplementary poles of electric traction motors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.2:63-78 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Electric railway motors)

KARASEV, Mikhail Fedorovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SUVOROV, Vladimir Pavlovich

Evaluation of sparking and quality control of the collectors of electrical machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.7:819-823 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Tomskogo elektromekhanicheskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Karasev). 2. Starshiy inzhener Tomskogo elektromekhanicheskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Suvorov).

(Electric machinery)
(Commutation(Electricity))

KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SUVOROV, V.P., inzh.

Method of evaluating the sparking of electric brushes. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.1:76-78 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Brushes, Electric—Testing)

KARASEV, M.F.; SUVOROV, V.P.

Comparison of different methods for evaluating the sparking intensity of brushes. Trudy TEIIZHT 35:3-17 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Brushes, Electric) (Electric machinery)

KARASEV, M. F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MEDLIN, R. Ya., inzh.;
SUVORGV, V. P., kand. tekhn. nauk

E. m. f. and voltage drop during commutation. Trudy OMIIT 37:12-19 '62.

"Small current step" in commutation. Ibid.:20-31. (MIRA 17:5)

L 00694-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6005354 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0094/0095

AUTHORS: Suvorov, V. P.; Kozlov, L. I.; Yanbukhtin, I. R.; Makarevich, O. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for the automatic control of mass flow. Class 42, No. 177648 [announced by Scientific Research Institute of Thermal Power Engineering Instrument Manufacture (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teploenergeticheskogo priborostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 94-95

TOPIC TAGS: flow regulator, flow measurement, flow control, fluid flow, automatic control design

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for automatic control of mass flow. The device contains a sensitive element made in the form of a single impeller rotating with a speed proportional to the volume flow, capable of being displaced along the axis by an amount proportional to the velocity head of the flow. The device also has a measuring instrument (see Fig. 1). The design increases the precision of the measurement accuracy in operation and provides the capability of measuring reversible flows. The axes of the impeller are kinematically connected with a power converter. This power converter creates a force which compensates the axial movement of the impeller. The ratio of the signals (proportional to the compensating force

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.121.531.751.3

L 00694-67

ACC NR: AP6005354

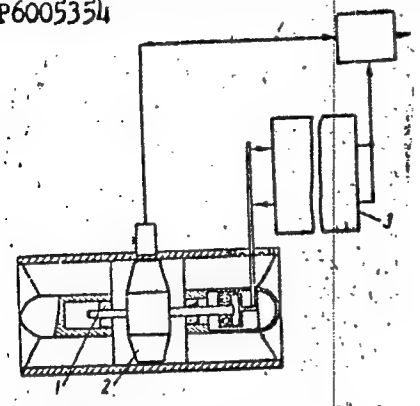

Fig. 1. 1 - impeller axes; 2 - force converter; 3 - impeller

and to the impeller rotation speed) is used as the measure of the mass flow. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul64/

Card 2/2 mjs

SUVOROV, V.S.

Necessity for multiple examinations for intestinal protozoa.
Lab.delo no.5:22 S-O '55. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(AMEBIASIS, INTESTINAL, diagnosis,
bacteriol., multiple sampling)
(BALANTIDIASIS, diagnosis,
bacteriol., multiple sampling)
(GIARDIASIS, diagnosis,
bacteriol., multiple sampling)

SUVOROV, V.S., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Intestinal protozoa in dysentery patients in the Maritime Territory. Voen.-med.zhur. no.12:79 D'55 (MIRA 12:1)
(MARITIME TERRITORY--DYSENTERY)
(PROTOZOA, PATHOGENIC)

"Rare Case of Food Intoxication" by Candidate of Medical Sciences V. S. Suvorov, Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, Vol 21, No 9, Sep 56, pp 78

Describes case of intoxication by vanilla flavored sugar. The intoxication was initially diagnosed as a case of botulism. Later investigations, however, revealed that the intoxication was caused by vanilla flavored sugar. To confirm the toxicity of the product, the author consumed 10 grams of vanilla-flavored sugar on an empty stomach. Three hours later noise in the ears, a sense of pressure in the substernal area, nausea, and a desire to vomit developed. (U)

SUVOROV, V.S.

Pathogenic significance of intestinal flagellates in bacillary dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:19-21 Mr' 56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry voyennoy epidemiologii voyennogo fakul'teta pri TSentral'nom institute usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(DYSENTERY,
flagellate (Rus))

SUVOROV, V.S.

History of the study of yellow fever. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.6:148-149 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz voyennogo fakul'teta TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(YELLOW FEVER, history,
research in Russia (Rus))

SMIRNOV, O.V.; SUVOROV, V.S.; BOCHAROV, A.P.

Recent data on testing some repellents against fleas. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. no.5:613-614 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS) (FLEAS)

KOROVIN, F.T.; BELOKHVOSTOV, S.D.; SUVOROV, V.S.; YURCHENKO, M.M.; SYTNIK, V.A.

Room disinfection by means of chemical sublimation of formaldehyde and chlorine. Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:49-51 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANT) (FORMALDEHYDE)
(CHLORINE)

KRAAK, E.; GUL'YEV, P.K.; LEBEDINSKIY, I.S., assistent; BELOKHVOSTOV, S.D.; PASYUKOV, V.M.; RYABUSHKIN, K.V.; SUVOROV, V.S.; BOCHAROV, A.P.

Sanitation, veterinary hygiene, and disinfection. Veterinariia 38 no.7:75-79 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut pitaniya Potsdam-Rebryuke, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika (for Kraak). 2. Direktor Chuvashskoy respublikanskoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (for Gul'yev). 3. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut (for Lebedinskiy).

(Veterinary hygiene)

SUVOROV, V.S.

Distinguished epidemiologist and hygienist of the 19th century; on the centenary of R.S. Chetyrkin's death. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10:151-154 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

Suvorov V. S.

AUTHORS: Levshin, L.V. and Suvorov, V.S. 51-4-5-18/29

TITLE: Association of Molecules of Rhodamine 6G and Crystal Violet Dyes in Concentrated Aqueous Solutions (Assotsiatziya molekul krasiteley podamina 6Zh i kristallicheskogo fioletovogo v kontsentrirovannykh vodnykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 5, pp 678-681 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the possibility of formation of associates consisting of different dye molecules and with the study of their properties. Rhodamine 6G and crystal violet were the two dyes studied. The first of them luminesces strongly in solution while the second does not possess luminescent properties. Each of these two dyes readily forms associates in concentrated aqueous solutions. The absorption spectra were measured using a SF-4 spectrophotometer. The luminescence spectra were recorded by means of an ISP-51 spectrograph together with a photoelectric collimator PS-381. The results are shown in Fig 1 which gives the absorption spectra of the mixture (curves 1) and of the components (curves 2 and 3),

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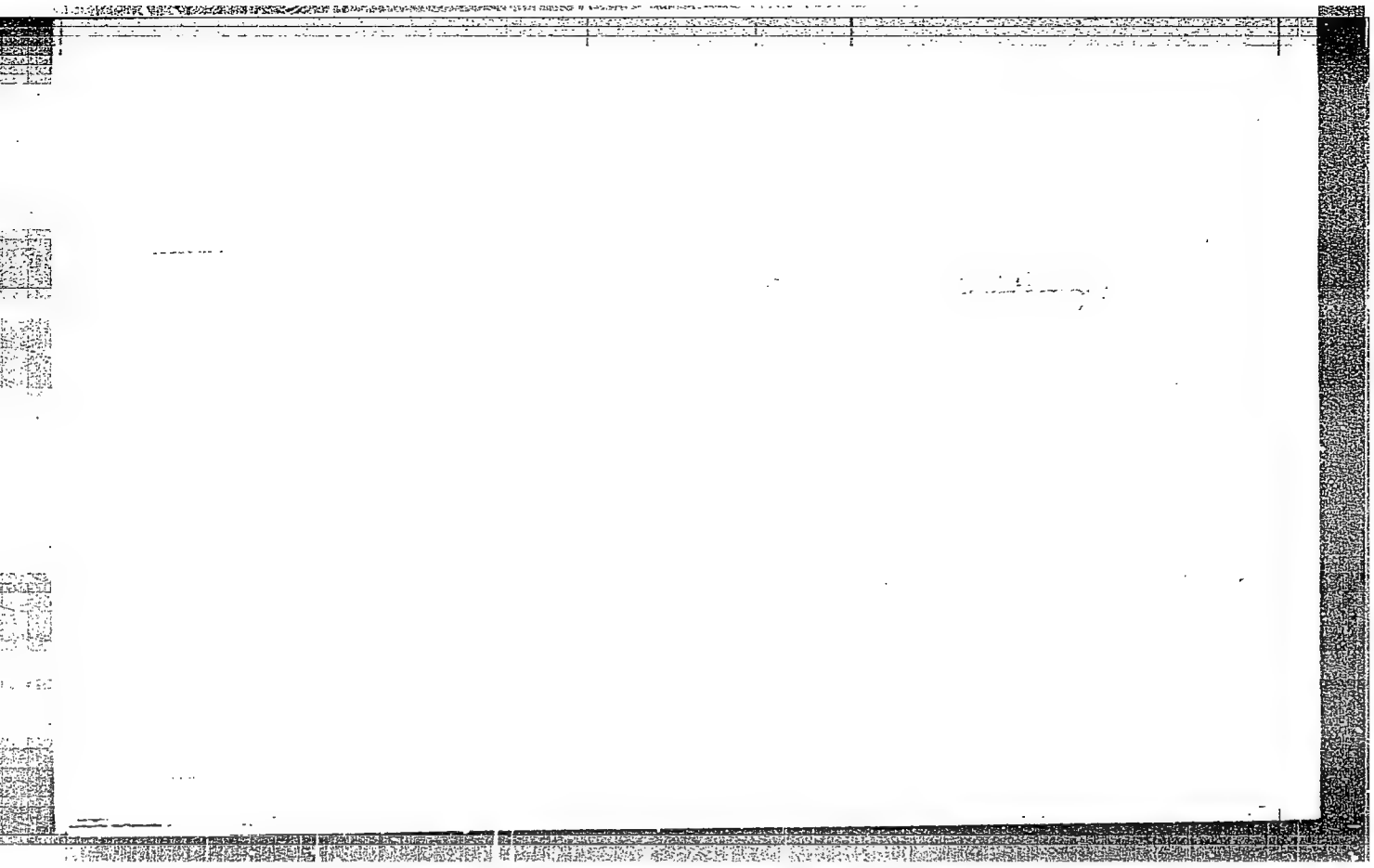
GALAKTIONOV, A.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.V.; KURICHENKO, V.A.; RESHETNIKOVA, L.V.; POGULYAYLO, Z.K.; SUVOROV, V.S.; KRIVOV, M.D.; RASTATUYEV, V.A.; FEDOROVA, Yu.A., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Collection of technologically gronded production norms for mechanized farm work done in shifts]Sbornik tekhnicheski obosnovannykh normativov smennoi proizvoditel'nosti na sel'skokhoziaistvennye mekhanizirovannye raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo MSKh RSFSR, 1962. 231 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva. TSentral'naya zonal'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya. 2. TSentral'naya zonal'naya normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (for all except Fedorova, Saytanidi).
(Agricultural machinery--Production standards)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654020013-9"

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008474

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ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: [illegible] ENCL: [illegible] SUB CODE: EC,SS

NO REF SOV: [illegible] OTHER: [illegible] ATD PRESS: 3219

Card 2/2

L 04621-67 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) WH

ACC NR: AP6032963 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/005/0832/0848

65
64
0

AUTHOR: Suvorov, V. S.; Sonin, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonlinear optical materials

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 832-848

TOPIC TAGS: laser, nonlinear effect, laser modulation, nonlinear optics, KDP crystal, harmonic analysis, crystal optic property, anisotropic medium

ABSTRACT: The review consists of a brief discussion of the phenomenological theory of nonlinear polarization at optical frequencies in anisotropic media, and of the methods of detecting and studying the second harmonic and nonlinear optical properties of materials, with emphasis on single crystals. Generation of the second harmonic with the ruby laser as the input source has been studied in crystals of the KDP group (KDP, KDA, DKDP, ADP, RDP, and DADP etc.). Encouraging results in growing large single crystals of DKDP and DADP have been achieved by A. S. Vasilevskaya et al. (to be reported in: Kristallografiya). The second harmonic conversion efficiency in the index matching direction is approximately the same for all KDP-group crystals except RDP, whose single crystals are twice as effective as KDP. Other types of crystals considered here are (Na, K) NbO_3, SiO_2, $NaClO_3$, tourmaline, TGS, $KNaC_4H_4O_6$, $NaBrO_3$, GASeH, GGSH, and GASH. Recently, a ruby laser was used to obtain second harmonic generation in certain amino acids and sugars, and in single crystals of hyppuric acid

Card 1/2 UDC: 548.0 : 537.228

USSR/General Biology. Genetics. The Genetics of Plants. B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 90431.

Author : Suvorov, V.T.
Inst : Odessa Agricultural Institute
Title : On the Differences Between Vegetative and Sexual Hybrids.

Orig Pub: Tr. Odessk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 38-42.

Abstract: Species of the tomato, systematically close to each other, were chosen for crossing and grafting. An analysis of the properties of the grafts has shown that the properties of their stems and leaves, unlike the sexual hybrids, differ very little, but that strong variations arise in the properties of their inflorescences, flowers and fruits. In the author's opinion, this is caused by divergencies prevalent during the

Card : 1/2

SUVOROV, V.T.; ZHERDIY, N.I.

Behavior of hybrid barley. Trudy OGMI no.18:91-98 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Ukraine--Barley breeding)

SUVOROV, V.V.

Registration of the blood-flow time in an experiment. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.11:119-120 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. L.I. Murskiy) Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni K.D. Ushinskogo (dir. - dotsent P.N. Pilatov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)
(BLOOD--OXYGEN CONTENT)

SUVOROV, V.V.

Volumetric rate of the blood stream during craniocerebral hypothermia. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:79-82 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Yaroslavskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

40615

S/239/62/048/004/002/002
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Suvorov, V. V.

TITLE: The hemodynamic indices in cranio-cerebral hypothermia

PERIODICAL: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR im. I. M. Sechenova, v. 48, no. 4, 1962, 464–469

TEXT: The effect of hypothermia on hemodynamic patterns has been poorly studied until now. These experiments were performed on 15 healthy dogs weighing 5.5–21kg. The head of the animal was cooled in a special chamber supplied with freon and the circulation rate was determined with the oximetric method (oxihemometer 0–36). The temperature was measured with an electrothermometer and the arterial blood pressure was recorded with a mercury manometer. Cooling of the brain from outside brought about a gradual decrease in the body temperature. The pulse rate, blood flow, and blood pressure remained relatively high for a long time even after deep cranio-cerebral hypothermia was achieved. The recovery of the hemodynamic indices occurred together with the normalisation of the body temperature. The method of cranio-cerebral hypothermia is thus recommeded for clinical practice. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Pedagogicheskogo instituta im. K. D. Ushinskogo Yaroslavl'. (Chair of Human and Animal Physiology, Pedagogic Institute im. K. D. Ushinskiy, Yaroslavl')

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1961

Card 1/1

SUVOROV, V.V.

Brain blood supply in craniocerebral hypthermia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no. 2:41-44 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Tyumenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015153

supply decreases with hypothermia. It decreases by 1½ to 2 times when cortex temperature is lowered from 33.5 to 31.9°C (body temperature 35 to 34°C). It does not change when cortex temperature is lowered from 31.9 to 28.7°C (body temperature 34 to 32°C). It decreases again, but less than in the early stage, when cortex temperature is lowered from 28.7 to 22.4°C (body temperature 32 to 28°C). Brain blood supply at 22.4°C constitutes 31% of the initial supply. These brain blood supply changes correspond more closely to systolic frequency changes and less to arterial pressure changes. In the reverse process of warming animals to normal temperature all hemodynamic indices are lower than during the cooling process for corresponding temperatures, and brain blood supply is 1.8 to 2.5 times lower. Possibly the active warming of an animal with a heat source promotes capillary dilation in the peripheral network which reduces the blood circulation volume. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii Tyumenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (Physiology Department of the Tumen Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 02Nov61 DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

MURSKIY, L.I.; GOGIN, Yu.A.; SUVOROV, V.V.

Change in the tone of cerebral and coronary vessels in hypothermia. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:59-65 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Vladimirskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

N/5
724
.S9

SVYCROV, V. V.

Kormoproizvodstvo (Feed production) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.
383 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

SUVOROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, professor, redaktor; VOROB'YEV, F.I., redaktor; PROTASEVICH, D.S., redaktor; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Experience in growing corn in Leningrad Province] Opyt vyrashchivaniia kukuruzy v Leningradskoi oblasti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 181 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Leningrad Province--Corn (Maize))

SUVOROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, prof.; PEN'KOVA, G.A., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Botany] Botanika. Leningrad, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 502 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Botany)

SUVOROV, V.Yu.

Viability of the oncospheres of the beef tapeworm. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:98-100 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M. Sechenova i gel'mintologicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

AKKERMAN, A.F.; KOCHETKOV, V.L.; CHEKANOV, V.A.; SUVOROV, V.V.; SHTOL'TS, A.K.

Liftime of the 4+(2310 Kev.) level in Ti^{48}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.6:1778-1783 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

PONOMAREV, V.N.; SUVOROV, Ye.A.

Magnetometric apparatus for boreholes. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.9: 46-52 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Magnetometer)

SOV-49-58-6-9/12

AUTHORS: Ponomarev, V. N. and Suvorov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes (Skvazhinnaya magnitorazvedka).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 787-790 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the Earth's magnetic field intensity made in drill-holes in weakly magnetic strata, do not really give new information in comparison with velocity logging of magnetic susceptibility (Ref.1). However, this does not apply to all types of strata (Ref.2) and, for example, a survey of strongly magnetic ore beds with this method can give information on ore bodies both horizontally and downwards. Several beds of iron ore were worked over in 1956 with magnetic apparatus for measuring the anomalous vertical component of magnetic field intensity Z_a and the magnitude of the magnetic susceptibility of rocks $\varkappa$, in drill-holes. A block diagram of the apparatus is given in Fig.1. There are seven basic parts: (1) low frequency generator; (2) amplifier and detector; (3) potentiometer; (4) registering

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Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes.

device; (5) desk control; (6) $\varkappa$ recorder; (7) magneto-sensitive element. The element (7) is described in Ref.3. The intensity measured is passed from (7) to (5) and then via (2) to a null-indicator. Recording the result is made by a compensation method. Measurements of Z_a can be carried out on several different scale sizes. The Z_a trace is continuous for all depths of drill hole. Measurements of magnetic susceptibility are made on an alternating current bridge together with an amplifier, a detector, a potentiometer (type EP-1) and a registering device (type ES-19). The magnetic susceptibility is recorded with the aid of an induction coil in one of the arms of the bridge. As the susceptibility of the rock formations varies, the resistance and, hence, the induction of the recording apparatus changes. The recording trace can be varied in scale between wide limits and gives the magnetic susceptibility and the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field simultaneously. The energy source is an audio-frequency generator. The bridge and the element are enclosed in a two metre long casing divided into two parts. The casing has internal and external diameters of 55 m and 67 mm respectively. The element is mounted on gimbals in the lower section and is surrounded with oil to damp its

Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes.

motion. The susceptibility recorder and the other parts of the bridge are in the upper section at a distance of 1.5 m. Figures 2 and 3 give magnetograms for two holes in Small Kuybas (Malyy Kuybas) iron deposits consisting mainly of magnetite. Fig.4 gives a characteristic geological cross-section constructed by I. P. Ustinov, showing the curves obtained by a surface magnetic survey. The magnetic anomaly on the surface has a magnitude of 23 000 gamm. In agreement with Fig.4, the western boundary of ore bodies can be traced to hole 78. Hole 96 indicates the absence of such bodies - the magnetic measurements made here are given in Fig.2. The magnetic susceptibility confirms the absence of ore bodies by showing no local anomalies. The Z_a curve shows an intense negative anomaly between 275 and 296 m which reaches 15 000 gamm. Before and after this there is a positive anomaly of up to 7000 and 9000 gamm. This can be explained by a magnetic ore body a small distance away from drill-hole 78 at a depth of 217-242 m extending westwards more or less as shown in Fig.4 (continuous line). Curve Z_a can also be used to

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Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes.

correct data on other geological formations intersected by hole 78. Thus the uppermost ore body must be a good deal more eastwards than it is shown in Fig.4 (i.e. further away from 96) since otherwise an intensity anomaly would be observed. Fig.3 gives an example of velocity logging in a scarn zone which is fixed, in the interval 114.5 - 131.8 m by the anomalies of Z_a and $\varkappa$. The amplitude of negative values of Z_a reaches 30 000 gamm, whilst susceptibility sometimes reaches 0.120 - 0.125 C.G.S. An increase in Z_a on entering and leaving the magnetic scarn regions is hardly observable. There is another anomaly a little higher with a minimum value at 95.5 m of 14 000 gamm. The magnetic susceptibility is small and, hence, it can be assumed that the anomaly is produced by a lateral ore body.

Conclusion 1. The work confirms the application of magnetic velocity logging surveys to strongly magnetic ore beds. 2. By using magnetometers in lateral drillings deep beds can be found which cannot be observed by surface methods. 3. Magnetic measurements in drill-holes increase the quantity and accuracy of geological mapping. 4. The major drawback, at the moment, lies in discovering in what direction the ore

Card 4/5

Magnetic Surveying with Drill-Holes.

body is situated relative to the drilling. In the future, it will obviously be necessary to use the horizontal component of the magnetic field, but this leads to many difficulties. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet and 1 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy Filial AN SSSR, Institut geofiziki (Urals Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Geophysical Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957.

1. Geology 2. Terrestrial magnetism--Measurement 3. Terrestrial magnetism--Intensity 4. Laboratory equipment--Applications

Card 5/5

9(2,3), 28(2) SOV/115-59-8-19/33

AUTHOR: Gruns, Ya. E., Suvorov, Ye. A.

TITLE: A Transistorized Device for Determining the Magnetic Susceptibility of Rocks

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 37 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a device for measuring the magnetic susceptibility χ of rocks and metallometric specimens under field conditions. K. Khaliulina, a student of the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) participated in the development of this device. The device may be used for measurements not only on samples but also directly on outcrops. The principal circuit diagram is shown in Figure 1. The device contains five transistors. The differential circuit, consisting of two choke coils fed by a ac generator is balanced in air. When the specimen to be tested is applied at the transducer, the inductivity of the latter changes. This causes an unbalance at the outlet of the differential circuit which is fed to an amplifier, which is rectified and measured by a permanent magnet

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A Transistorized Device for Determining the Magnetic Susceptibility of Rocks

moving coil microammeter. The sensitivity of this device is 10^{-5} CGS μ. Its accuracy within the temperature range of -40 ÷ + 60°C is ± 10%. The measuring ranges are 10^{-5} ÷ 0.2 CGS μ. The amplified signal is rectified in a Grätz rectifier. The device is fed from KBS-L-0.5 batteries. One battery set will work for 100 hours. The transducer is shown in Figure 2. The alternating current generator consists of two stages, one self-oscillator and one amplifier. The generator produces a frequency of 965 cps and a voltage of 3 volts. There are 1 circuit diagram, 2 diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

KNORRING, Gleb Mikhaylovich; SUVOROV, Ye.D., redaktor; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook for planning electric lighting] Spravochnik dlia proektirovaniia elektricheskogo osveshcheniia. Izd. 4-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 219 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Electric lighting)

KNORRING, Gleb Mikhaylovich,; SUVOROV, Ye. D., inzh., red.; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Planning electric lighting installations] Proektirovanie osvetitel'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 268 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Electric lighting)

SUVOROV, Yerofey Fedorovich

[Brief course in higher mathematics for schools of economics] Kratkii kurs vysshei matematiki dlia ekonomicheskikh vuzov. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1961. 435 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Mathematics)

ACCESSION NR AM5001722

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR AM5001722

is written from materials of the foreign press and is intended for a broad
[illegible] problems of navigation.

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[illegible] AM5001720

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OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

SUVOROV, YE. K.

"The Development of the Chondrocranium of the Smelt (Osmerus Eperlanus L.)," Dok. AN, 59, No. 3, 1948; Leningrad State U. c1948-.

SUVOROV, Ye.K., professor; GUR'YANOVA, Ye.F., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Commercial fisheries of the U.S.S.R.; introduction to specialized ichthyology] Promyslovye vodoemy SSSR; vvedenie f chastnuiu ikhtiologiiu. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningradskogo gos. univ. im. A.A. Zhdanova, 1948. 238 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:12)
(Fishes)

SUVOROV, YE. K.

"Production of Vitamin A in California," Priroda, No. 2, 1948; Prof.

SUVOROV, YE. K.

Fishes - Bulgaria

New contribution to ichthyology ("Fish in Bulgaria" (in Bulgarian). Pencho Drenskii. Reviewed by Ye. K. Suvorov). Ryb. khoz., 28, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

SUVOROV, Ye.K., professor.

Fishing industry of new Bulgaria ("Contribution to the study of the fishing industry of Bulgaria." Groziu Grozev. Reviewed by E.K. Suvorov). Priroda 41 no.7:125 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Bulgaria--Fisheries) (Grozev, Groziu)

SUVOROV, E. K.

USSR/Biology - Zoology

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 14/37

Authors : Suvorov, E. K., Prof.

Title : Breeding grounds of fur-bearing seals

Periodical : Priroda 43/10, 87-89, Oct 1954

Abstract : An account is given of the discovery and exploration of the breeding grounds of sea animals in the region of the Behring Strait, especially those of the fur-bearing seal. A description is given of the habits of this seal and something of the commercial aspects of trade in sealskins. Illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
The Honeybee.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12114

AUTHOR : Voronets, A.; Suvorov, Yu.
INST. : -
TITLE : Our Experiment on Obtaining Wax.

ORIG. PUB. : Pchelovodstvo, 1958, No 5, 14-15

ABSTRACT : In a year which was poor in collection of honey the author obtained 3-4 kg of wax from each colony. The conclusion is drawn that the building of honeycombs by bees is not related to the gathering of honey to such an extent as it is usually assumed; if brood is present in nests a large amount of wax may still be obtained even though the collection of honey is poor.

CARD: 1/1

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3,2440

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, B. L., Lebedinets, V. N., Suvorov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Number of meteors, according to observations made in Khar'kov in 1957 - 1960

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 65, abstract 5A496 (V sb. "Meteory", no. 1, Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1960, 11-19)

TEXT: The authors reproduce the results of the measurement of the number of meteors by the radiomethod at the 36.9 Mc frequency. The measurements were effected during 300 days between December 1957 and June 1960. Approximately 1,130.000 meteors were recorded; 10 - 15% of this number belonged to the active meteoric showers (Arietids, Geminids, η-Aquarids and others), 85 - 90% to sporadic meteors and low-activity showers. It is shown that diurnal variation of the number of meteors recurs with a fairly good accuracy in the same months in different years; the maximum number is almost always observed at about 6 o'clock in the morning (local time), i.e. near the apex culmination moment. According to the character of the variations in the number of meteors during the

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Number of meteors, according ...

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24 hours of the day, the twelve-months' cycle of measurements can be divided into 3 periods: January - April, May - July, August - December. Possible explanations of such a distribution are given.

B. K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BELOZEROV, V.G., (Kursk, ul. Engel'sa d.136, kv.27); SKVORTSOV, B.A. (Leningrad, ul. Soyuza pechatnikov, d.7.kv.26); PARKHOMCHUK, Ya. (Leningrad, ul. Soyuza pechatnikov, d.7.kv.26); TRAUBE, Ye.S.(Donetsk, 5, ul. Shchorsa, d.12. kv.8); DROZDOV, A.D. (Novocherkassk, ul. B.Khmel'nitskogo d.151. kv.26); VAYNBERG, A.M. (Moskva, V-180, Malaya Yakimanka, d.22, kv.19); FILATOV, M.A. (Kemerovo, ul. Dzerzhinskogo d.27, kv.11); GANZBURG, L.B. (Leningrad P-3, Krasnoselskaya, d.12, kv.2); BUDANOV, V.D. (Moskva, A-287, Chuksin tupik, d.4, kv.17); LYSENKO, N.G. (Kiyev, ul. Sulimovskaya, d.5.kv.71); SHERGIN, Ye.N. (Cherkassy, ul Uritskogo, d.37,kv.6); TRUSHCHEV, Ye.A.; SUVOROV, Yu.I. (Riga, ul. Suvorova, d.20, kv.11); ARTAMONOV, I.G. (Riga, ul. Suvorova, d.20, kv.11); OKHAPKIN, V.V. (Yaroslavl', Tutayevskoye shosse, d.32); OL'KHOVSKIY, I.L. (Khar'kov, pr. Moskovskiy, d.199)

Discoveries and inventions. Prom.energ. 19 no.7:55-56 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Bereznikovskiy sodovyy zavod, byuro po ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu, Permskaya obl., g. Berezniki (for Trushchev). 2. Yaroslavl', Tutayevskoye shosse, d.32, YaZMOGK (for Okhapkin). 3. Khar'kov, pr.Moskovskiy, d.199, Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod, byuro po ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu (for Ol'khovskiy).